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3. КОДАЙ

ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЯ

ДЛЯ ФОРТЕПИАНО



МОСКВА «МУЗЫКА» 1985

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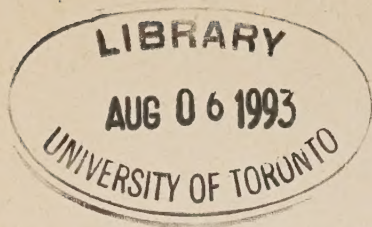
3. КОДАЙ

ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЯ

ДЛЯ ФОРТЕПИАНО

Редактор-составитель
В. БЛОК

МОСКВА «МУЗЫКА» 1985



Предисловие

«Если бы меня спросили, в чьих произведениях наиболее совершенно отразился венгерский дух, я ответил бы, что в сочинениях Золтана Кодая. Его произведения — выражение души венгерского народа. Внешне это объясняется тем, что композиторская деятельность Кодая коренится исключительно в венгерской народной музыке, внутренние же причины этого кроются в непоколебимой вере Кодая в созидательную силу и будущее своего народа»¹. Так писал соотечественник, современник и друг Кодая, выдающийся венгерский композитор Бела Барток.

Творческая личность Золтана Кодая уникальна в современной музыке. Выдающийся композитор, столь же выдающийся педагог, наконец, глубокий исследователь — такое сочетание драгоценных качеств является редким для любой национальной культуры.

Внутренне многогранна и каждая из сфер творческой деятельности Кодая. Его музыка очень разнообразна в жанровом отношении. Это оперы, среди которых наиболее популярна «Хари Янош». Это Симфония, Концерт для оркестра и живописные зарисовки народного музыкального быта, какими явились его знаменитые симфонические «Танцы из Марошсека» и «Танцы из Галанты». Это очаровательная «Серенада» для двух скрипок и альт, два струнных квартета и другие ансамблевые и сольные камерные произведения. Это, наконец, многочисленные хоровые сочинения Кодая, которые относятся к наиболее широко исполняемым его творениям и на его родине, и во многих странах мира. А рядом с хоровыми, вокальными, инструментальными произведениями, рассчитанными на взрослых исполнителей — сочинения этих же жанров, адресованные юным музыкантам.

Педагогическая деятельность Кодая — это и разработанная им система воспитания музыкального слуха и обучения ансамблевому и хоровому пению, и целый ряд созданных им методических пособий (в основном на венгерском фольклорном материале), и почти полувековое преподавание в Музыкальной академии имени Ференца Листа. В этой многогранной деятельности основное значение приобрела самая широкая по воплощению и самая важная в эстетическом отношении работа с детьми. Кодай заметил как-то: «Учить крестьянских детей читать ноты для меня всегда было важнее, чем вы-

равнивать дорогу своей музыкальной карьеры»².

Научные работы Кодая охватывают широкий круг тематики, но наибольшее значение обретают его исследования в области венгерского музыкального фольклора. Богатой основой для этого явились многочисленные собственные фольклорные записи композитора. Первым из музыкантов-фольклористов Кодай широко исследовал родственность разных исторических пластов народной венгерской, марийской, чувашской, коми, мордовской и удмуртской музыки.

Многогранность творческой личности Кодая неотделима от его широкой и разносторонней общественной и организаторской деятельности. Еще в 1919 году по поручению правительства Венгерской Советской Республики он ведет активную работу в Музыкальной дирекции Народного комиссариата просвещения и в Совете по музыкальному искусству. Это сотрудничество с пролетарской властью позже, при хортистском режиме, привело к травле композитора. Лишь в Народной Венгрии смогла возобновиться с новой силой его кипучая деятельность. Кодай становится президентом Венгерского Совета по искусству. Его избирают почетным председателем Союза венгерских музыкантов, председателем Международного совета по народной музыке, почетным президентом Международного общества музыкального воспитания (ИСМЕ). Данью глубокого уважения и признания научных заслуг Кодая явилось избрание его в 1946 году президентом Венгерской Академии наук — впервые за всю историю страны на этот высокий пост был избран деятель музыкального искусства.

Прочные узы дружбы связывали Золтана Кодая с нашей страной, с советской музыкальной культурой. В 1947 и в 1963 годах он приезжал в Советский Союз, дирижируя симфоническими концертами из своих произведений, присутствовал на московской премьере оперы «Хари Янош». Делясь впечатлениями от первой поездки в СССР, композитор отмечал: «Личные контакты с советскими композиторами помогли мне значительно расширить мои знания в области советской музыки... Я убедился, что сила советской музыки объясняется тем, что она усвоила лучшие традиции прошлого и развила их в духе прогрессивных, демократических идей. И это дает мне право сказать: перед советской музыкой большое будущее...»³

¹ Барток Б. Золтан Кодай. Из статьи, написанной в 1928 г. — «Венгерские новости», 1982, № 9.

² «Венгерские новости», 1982, № 9, с. 5.

³ Эссе Л. Золтан Кодай. День за днем. М., 1980, с. 207.

Что бы ни делал Кодай — создавал ли свое новое творение, исследовал ли старинный напев или вел урок пения в общеобразовательной школе — им двигала самая живительная сила, которая может воздействовать на творческое сознание художника. Говоря об этом вечном стимуле искусства, композитор писал: «Любовь к народу, чья тысячелетняя видимая история и еще более невидимая в течение многих тысячелетий жизнь в языке, в песнях неудержимо привлекает меня...»⁴. И в этом источник непреходящих творческих свершений во всех сферах деятельности выдающегося музыканта.

*

Настоящий сборник является первым советским изданием всех фортепианных сочинений Золтана Кодая⁵. В него не вошли лишь «Танцы из Марошсека». Написанные в 1927 г., они обрели гораздо большую популярность в оркестровом варианте (1930 г.). Фактурное же изложение первоначального варианта, по справедливому замечанию И. Мартынова, «производит впечатление скорее клавира, чем подлинно фортепианного произведения...»⁶.

Первое сочинение, написанное Кодаем для фортепиано — «V alsette»⁷ (1907 г.). Эта пьеса привлекательна оригинальным творческим решением — введением в жанр вальса выразительных интонаций пентатоники, характерной для венгерского классического фольклора (в особенности для его ранних пластов). Это ладовое «освежение» традиционной вальсовости находит в пьесе органичное и своеобразное воплощение.

В том же 1907 году появляется фортепианная «Медитация на мотив Дебюсси». Это сочинение, более развернутое, чем «V alsette», по своему характеру близко к лирической поэме. Определенное воздействие фортепианного стиля Дебюсси не может рассматриваться как проявление поверхностно воспринятого влияния. Здесь имели место более глубокие движущие факторы и, прежде всего, схожесть эстетического отношения к музыкальному фольклору. В статье «Клод Дебюсси», написанной в 1918 году, после кончины французского композитора, Кодай писал: «Его мелодика движется в свежем потоке, избегающем хроматики. Это и есть его точка соприкосновения со старинной и народной музыкой»⁸.

В 1909 г. Кодай создает свое первое циклическое фортепианное сочинение — «Девять пьес», соч. 3. Первоначально этот цикл назывался «Фортепианная музыка» и включал в себя также ранее написанную пьесу «V alsette». «Девять пьес» были завершены композитором 17 марта 1909 г., в день рождения Эммы Грубер, год спустя ставшей женой Кодая. «Фортепианная музыка» была впервые ис-

полнена Бартоком в программе первого авторского концерта Кодая 17 марта 1910 г., в концертном зале будапештского театра «Ройял». Биограф Кодая, венгерский музыковед Ласло Эсе пишет о «Девяти пьесах»: «Каждое из этих маленьких музыкальных произведений рождено из самостоятельной идеи, и развитие основной музыкальной мысли (иногда это всего лишь один звук или аккорд) определяет дальнейшую форму пьесы. Общая их черта состоит в том, что все они исследуют новые возможности звучания инструмента; кроме четвертой и восьмой, имеющих французский привкус, — в остальных пьесах все отчетливее ощущается значение стилистических элементов, найденных в народной музыке»⁹.

Следующее циклическое произведение — «Семь пьес», соч. 11. В отличие от пьес цикла-предшественника, они создаются в разное время: пьеса № 3 — в 1910 г.; пьесы № 1, 6, 7 — в 1917 г.; № 2, 4, 5 — в 1918 г.¹⁰. Разновременность создания пьес не помешала их объединению в цикл, где они сопоставлены в ярких образных и жанровых контрастах. С другой стороны, образная самостоятельность и структурная законченность каждой из пьес делает возможным и их отдельное исполнение (как и «Девяти пьес», соч. 3).

Несмотря на довольно скромные масштабы большинства пьес соч. 11, их образная палитра достаточно широка. Две пьесы — «Секейский танец» (№ 2) и «Секейская песня» (№ 6) — говорят о творческом интересе композитора к фольклору и музыкальному быту секеев — венгров, живущих в Трансильвании, где Кодай осуществил значительную часть своих ценных фольклорных записей¹¹. В «Секейском танце» Кодай использовал мелодию подлинной старинной народной лирической песни-прощания с матерью перед разлукой (композитор приводит начальные строки поэтического текста этой песни). Эпиграфом к третьей пьесе, лирической миниатюре, композитор взял строки из стихотворения Поля Верлена «Il pleut dans mon coeur comme il pleut sur la ville»¹². После скорбной «Эпитафии» (№ 4) пятая пьеса вновь тонко воспроизводит яркую и благородную образность венгерской лирико-поэтической песенности. В завершающей цикл седьмой пьесе тонко стилизуется народный флейтовый наигрыш¹³.

«Балетная музыка» (1925 г.) — одночастное сочинение, отличающееся динамизмом, вы-

⁹ Эсе Л. Цит. изд., с. 45.

¹⁰ При этом пятая и седьмая пьесы также создаются 17 марта, в день рождения Эммы Кодая.

¹¹ Точные венгерские названия этих пьес: № 2 — «Székely keserves» («Секейский кешервеш»); № 6 — «Székely nótá» («Секейская нота»). Название «кешервеш» происходит от слова keserű — горький, горестный. Кешервеш — старинный танец, печальный по характеру. «Нота» — в венгерской музыке XIX столетия — песня, принадлежащая какому-либо малоизвестному автору-исполнителю и близкая по стилю к позднему пласту венгерского музыкального фольклора — «вербункошу». Глубокий же интерес Кодая к более ранним пластам фольклора Трансильвании проявился также в зингшпиле на народные слова «Секейская прядильня» («Трансильванские пряхи»).

¹² «Сердце тихо плачет, словно дождик мелкий» (из поэтического перевода И. Эренбурга).

¹³ Народные флейтовые и волыночные наигрыши находят яркое отображение и в ряде фортепианных пьес Бартока (в частности, в «Микрокосмосе» и в сборнике «Детям»).

⁴ Кодай З. Предисловие к двухтомнику «Взгляд назад». — «Венгерские новости», 1982, № 9, с. 10.

⁵ Имеются в виду концертные пьесы. Сочинения же, написанные специально для детей, вошли в сборник: Золтан Кодай. Детские пьесы для фортепиано. Сост. В. Блок. М., 1984.

⁶ Мартынов И. Золтан Кодай. М., 1970, с. 54.

⁷ В издании «Звуки мира» (вып. 7; М., 1980; сост. А. Бакулов) эта пьеса вошла под названием «Маленький вальс».

⁸ Эсе Л. Цит. изд., с. 69.

разительной упругой ритмикой. Первоначально это был оркестровый фрагмент («Танец Дракона») в опере «Хари Янош». Впоследствии композитор включил этот фрагмент из оперы, сделав его фортепианную транскрипцию.

Фортепианные сочинения Золтана Кодая, многочисленные в сравнении с его хоровыми или вокальными произведениями, несут в себе образное богатство и жанровую широту его творчества, тонкое и глубокое отображение венгерской народной песенности, танцевальности, инструментальной импровизационности¹⁴. Кодай нигде не стремится

к внешнему блеску виртуозности. Однако фактура его пьес отличается многоплановостью, сочетанием четкости мелодического рисунка и красочности гармонического колорита.

Редактором настоящего издания обозначена аппликатура, а также буквенная педаль (*Ped.* *). Графические обозначения педализации (— или *Ped.* —) даны по венгерским изданиям.

Составитель выражает признательность Марине Дьёрфи, Ласло Эсе и Йожефу Мартину за дружескую помощь в подготовке первого советского издания фортепианных произведений Золтана Кодая.

Владимир Блок

¹⁴ В своем инструментальном творчестве Кодай не часто обращается к буквальному цитированию народных мелодий. Гораздо характернее для него опосредованное отображение их интонационного строя, а также их ладовости. Наряду с пентатоникой для венгерской народной музыки характерны и различные семиступенные лады (в частности, миксолидийский мажор и дорийский минор). Порою пентатоника и семиступенные лады сочетаются даже в пределах одного художествен-

ного образца — песни или инструментального наигрыша. Подобное сочетание ладов присуще не только венгерской музыке, но и родственным угро-финским культурам (в частности, марийскому и удмуртскому музыкальному фольклору). Оно нередко встречается и в русском народном творчестве.

VALSETTE

3. КОДАЙ
(1882—1967)

Allegro (♩ = 80)

Piano

The musical score is written for piano in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. It consists of six systems of music. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a tempo marking of Allegro (♩ = 80). The second system continues the melody with various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and a *legato sempre* instruction. The third system features a forte (*ff*) dynamic and a *legato* marking. The fourth system includes a *dim. molto* marking, a *p* dynamic, and a *p subito* instruction. The fifth system continues the melody with fingerings and a *legato* marking. The sixth system concludes with a *dim.* marking and a *ff* dynamic. The score is marked with various fingerings and articulations throughout.

This page contains five systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is written for a grand piano, with a treble and bass staff for each system. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4.

The first system shows a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The right hand has a *pp* (pianissimo) marking. The second system continues the melodic and bass lines. The third system features a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking in the right hand. The fourth system includes a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking in the right hand. The fifth system shows a *pp* marking in the right hand and a *crescendo* marking in the left hand. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.

8

crescendo

12906

8

ff

8

8

sempre crescendo

8

fff

dim.

2

4

p

4

dim.

pp

non rit.

МЕДИТАЦИЯ

на мотив Дебюсси

Lento (♩ = 72)

pp *ma sondo*

cresc.

pp

cresc.

bēn cantāndō il basso

accel.

ff

dim.

rallent.

Più mosso (♩ = 100)

sost.

p

p quasi arpa

mf espress. cantando

poco sostenuto

dim.

a tempo

pp

mp espress.

m. s.

cresc.

7

m. d.

f m. s.

m. d.

Più andante

pp

il canto poco marc.

sempre cresc.

sf

p subito

espress. e tenuto

cresc.

8

8

Più mosso

8

8

8

p subito

cresc.

8

f

sempre cresc.

First system of the musical score. It consists of two staves. The upper staff features a series of chords, mostly triads, with a melodic line indicated by a dashed line above the first few measures. The lower staff contains a continuous melodic line. Both staves end with a triplet of eighth notes.

Con moto

Second system of the musical score. The upper staff begins with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a series of chords. The lower staff also starts with a triplet of eighth notes and continues with a melodic line. The system concludes with a *sf* (sforzando) dynamic marking.

Third system of the musical score. Both staves feature a series of chords. The upper staff has a melodic line indicated by a dashed line above the first few measures. The system ends with a triplet of eighth notes in the upper staff.

Fourth system of the musical score. The upper staff begins with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a series of chords. The lower staff also starts with a triplet of eighth notes and continues with a melodic line. The system concludes with a *fff* (fortississimo) dynamic marking and a *rallent.* (rallentando) instruction.

Fifth system of the musical score. The upper staff begins with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a series of chords. The lower staff also starts with a triplet of eighth notes and continues with a melodic line. The system concludes with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking and a *molto* instruction.

Tempo I

espress.

mf

sf *pp*

pp

sf *p*

rallent.

dim.

pp

Tempo II (*più mosso*)

p

mf *espress. cantando*

pesante

ppp

ДЕВЯТЬ ПЬЕС

1.

Соч. 3

Lento (♩ = 50)

pp *p espressivo* *accelerando* *cresc.* *simile* *f* *più f* *sf* *ppp*

allargando *Tempo I* *ritard.*

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2.

Andante poco rubato ($\text{♩} = 60$)*molto sosti.*

The musical score consists of five systems of piano music. The first system begins with a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with a *molto sosti.* marking and a *p* dynamic. The bass staff has a *pp* dynamic and an *espress.* marking. The second system continues the melodic line with a *sf* dynamic. The third system features a *rallent.* marking and a *pp* dynamic. The fourth system has a *tempo* marking and a *f appass.* dynamic. The fifth system concludes with a *dim.* and *p* dynamic, and a key signature change to B-flat major.

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, featuring multiple systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols, dynamics, and performance instructions.

The first system shows a treble and bass staff with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 50$. Dynamics include *sf*, *p*, *sf*, *p*, *sf*, *pp*, and *mf*. There are also markings for *accel.* and *ff*.

The second system continues the piece, with a *cresc.* marking and a *ff* dynamic. The third system features a *ff* dynamic and a *molto tenuto* instruction.

The fourth system includes a *cresc.* marking and a *pesante* instruction. The fifth system shows a *acceler.* marking and a *ff* dynamic.

The sixth system features a *agitato* marking and a *sempre ff* dynamic. The seventh system includes a *rallent.* marking and a *marcatiss.* instruction.

The notation is complex, with many accidentals, slurs, and dynamic markings, indicating a technically demanding piece.

Tempo I

sempre *p**poco più mosso*

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and ties. Bass staff has a supporting line. Dynamics include *pp* in the bass staff.

*tempo**ff**p*

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and ties. Bass staff has a supporting line. Dynamics include *ff* in the treble staff and *p* in the bass staff. There are also markings for 6 and 4.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and ties. Bass staff has a supporting line. Dynamics include *pp* in the treble staff and *p* in the bass staff. There are also markings for *f* and *p*.

sempre rallent. al Fine

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and ties. Bass staff has a supporting line. Dynamics include *pp* in the treble staff and *p* in the bass staff. There are also markings for 3 and 3.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and ties. Bass staff has a supporting line. Dynamics include *morendo* in the treble staff and *ppp* in the bass staff. There are also markings for 3 and 3.

3.

Lento

f ad lib. 5

accél.

6 6 6 6

sempre legatissimo poco a poco diminuendo

Andante (♩ = 84-88) *l'accompagnement sans rigueur, poco rubato*

p

sempre sextole

1 2

p *espress.*

First system of musical notation. The right hand (treble clef) plays a continuous eighth-note arpeggiated figure. The left hand (bass clef) plays a single eighth note followed by a half note, then a quarter note and an eighth note, and finally a half note with a fermata.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues the eighth-note arpeggiated figure. The left hand plays a half note with a fermata, then a half note, and finally a half note with a fermata. The dynamic marking *sf dim.* is present in the left hand.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand continues the eighth-note arpeggiated figure. The left hand plays a half note with a fermata, then a half note, and finally a half note with a fermata. The dynamic marking *cresc.* is present in the left hand.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand continues the eighth-note arpeggiated figure. The left hand plays a half note with a fermata, then a half note, and finally a half note with a fermata. The dynamic marking *pp* is present in the left hand.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand continues the eighth-note arpeggiated figure. The left hand plays a half note with a fermata, then a half note, and finally a half note with a fermata. The dynamic marking *m. s.* is present in the left hand.

Sixth system of musical notation. The right hand continues the eighth-note arpeggiated figure. The left hand plays a half note with a fermata, then a half note, and finally a half note with a fermata. The dynamic marking *f* is present in the left hand.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a continuous eighth-note melody. The bass clef staff has a whole note chord (F#4, C#5) marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic and the instruction "en prolongeant". A *dim.* (diminuendo) marking is present in the treble staff. A small asterisk (*) is located below the bass staff.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the eighth-note melody. The bass clef staff has a whole note chord (F#4, C#5) with a slur over it.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a continuous eighth-note melody. The bass clef staff has a whole note chord (F#4, C#5) with a slur over it. A *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking is present in the treble staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the eighth-note melody. The bass clef staff has a whole note chord (F#4, C#5) with a slur over it. A *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking is present in the treble staff.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the eighth-note melody. The bass clef staff has a whole note chord (F#4, C#5) with a slur over it. A *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking is present in the treble staff.

p m. s.

pp

p cresc.

f

(sempre f)

f

p

sempre accel. e cresc.

12906

First system of the musical score. The piano part (left) begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes a melodic line with slurs and a triplet. The violin part (right) starts with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and features a melodic line with slurs and a triplet. Both parts include markings for *m. s.* (mezzo sostenuto) and *m. d.* (mezzo dolce). The system concludes with a *sempre più accel.* (always more acceleration) instruction and a *sf* (sforzando) dynamic marking.

Second system of the musical score. The piano part (left) begins with a fortissimo (*fff*) dynamic and includes a melodic line with slurs and a triplet. The violin part (right) starts with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and features a melodic line with slurs and a triplet. Both parts include markings for *m. s.* (mezzo sostenuto) and *m. d.* (mezzo dolce). The system concludes with a *sempre più accel.* (always more acceleration) instruction and a *sf* (sforzando) dynamic marking.

Tempo I

Third system of the musical score. The piano part (left) begins with a fortissimo (*sf*) dynamic and includes a melodic line with slurs and a triplet. The violin part (right) starts with a fortissimo (*sf*) dynamic and features a melodic line with slurs and a triplet. Both parts include markings for *m. s.* (mezzo sostenuto) and *m. d.* (mezzo dolce). The system concludes with a *sempre più accel.* (always more acceleration) instruction and a *sf* (sforzando) dynamic marking.

8. *cresc.*

cresc.

8. *cresc.* *poco rit.* *ff* *rit.* *ritard.*

dim. sempre *p*

Tempo I *pp*

poco sostenuto *pp*

a tempo *pp* *cresc.* *ff* *fff*

12906

5. (quos ego...)*

Furioso (♩ = 98-100)

sempre arpeggio

ff

ff

dim.

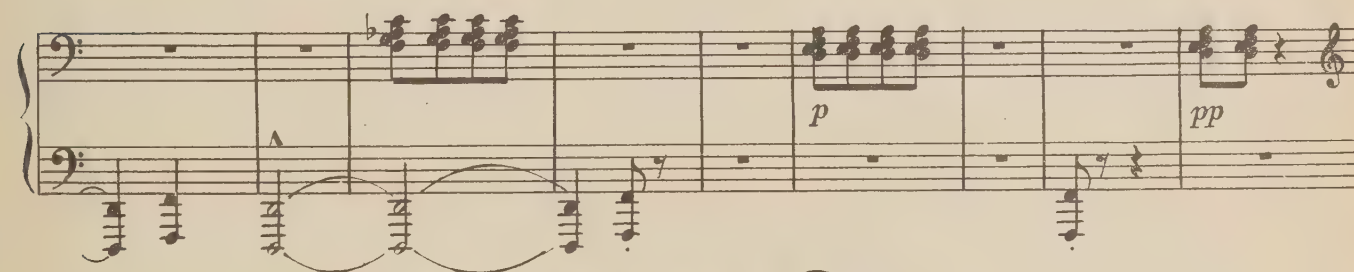
sempre ———

fff

pp

poco rit.

* Я вас! (лат.; угроза; из Вергилия).

*a tempo**sempre arpeggio**sfff*

* Аппликатура в двух заключительных тактах содержится в венгерском издании. (Примеч. ред.)

6.

Moderato triste (♩ = 88)

poco rallent.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melody starting with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6, G6, A6, B6, C7, D7, E7, F#7, G7, A7, B7, C8, D8, E8, F#8, G8, A8, B8, C9, D9, E9, F#9, G9, A9, B9, C10, D10, E10, F#10, G10, A10, B10, C11, D11, E11, F#11, G11, A11, B11, C12, D12, E12, F#12, G12, A12, B12, C13, D13, E13, F#13, G13, A13, B13, C14, D14, E14, F#14, G14, A14, B14, C15, D15, E15, F#15, G15, A15, B15, C16, D16, E16, F#16, G16, A16, B16, C17, D17, E17, F#17, G17, A17, B17, C18, D18, E18, F#18, G18, A18, B18, C19, D19, E19, F#19, G19, A19, B19, C20, D20, E20, F#20, G20, A20, B20, C21, D21, E21, F#21, G21, A21, B21, C22, D22, E22, F#22, G22, A22, B22, C23, D23, E23, F#23, G23, A23, B23, C24, D24, E24, F#24, G24, A24, B24, C25, D25, E25, F#25, G25, A25, B25, C26, D26, E26, F#26, G26, A26, B26, C27, D27, E27, F#27, G27, A27, B27, C28, D28, E28, F#28, G28, A28, B28, C29, D29, E29, F#29, G29, A29, B29, C30, D30, E30, F#30, G30, A30, B30, C31, D31, E31, F#31, G31, A31, B31, C32, D32, E32, F#32, G32, A32, B32, C33, D33, E33, F#33, G33, A33, B33, C34, D34, E34, F#34, G34, A34, B34, C35, D35, E35, F#35, G35, A35, B35, C36, D36, E36, F#36, G36, A36, B36, C37, D37, E37, F#37, G37, A37, B37, C38, D38, E38, F#38, G38, A38, B38, C39, D39, E39, F#39, G39, A39, B39, C40, D40, E40, F#40, G40, A40, B40, C41, D41, E41, F#41, G41, A41, B41, C42, D42, E42, F#42, G42, A42, B42, C43, D43, E43, F#43, G43, A43, B43, C44, D44, E44, F#44, G44, A44, B44, C45, D45, E45, F#45, G45, A45, B45, C46, D46, E46, F#46, G46, A46, B46, C47, D47, E47, F#47, G47, A47, B47, C48, D48, E48, F#48, G48, A48, B48, C49, D49, E49, F#49, G49, A49, B49, C50, D50, E50, F#50, G50, A50, B50, C51, D51, E51, F#51, G51, A51, B51, C52, D52, E52, F#52, G52, A52, B52, C53, D53, E53, F#53, G53, A53, B53, C54, D54, E54, F#54, G54, A54, B54, C55, D55, E55, F#55, G55, A55, B55, C56, D56, E56, F#56, G56, A56, B56, C57, D57, E57, F#57, G57, A57, B57, C58, D58, E58, F#58, G58, A58, B58, C59, D59, E59, F#59, G59, A59, B59, C60, D60, E60, F#60, G60, A60, B60, C61, D61, E61, F#61, G61, A61, B61, C62, D62, E62, F#62, G62, A62, B62, C63, D63, E63, F#63, G63, A63, B63, C64, D64, E64, F#64, G64, A64, B64, C65, D65, E65, F#65, G65, A65, B65, C66, D66, E66, F#66, G66, A66, B66, C67, D67, E67, F#67, G67, A67, B67, C68, D68, E68, F#68, G68, A68, B68, C69, D69, E69, F#69, G69, A69, B69, C70, D70, E70, F#70, G70, A70, B70, C71, D71, E71, F#71, G71, A71, B71, C72, D72, E72, F#72, G72, A72, B72, C73, D73, E73, F#73, G73, A73, B73, C74, D74, E74, F#74, G74, A74, B74, C75, D75, E75, F#75, G75, A75, B75, C76, D76, E76, F#76, G76, A76, B76, C77, D77, E77, F#77, G77, A77, B77, C78, D78, E78, F#78, G78, A78, B78, C79, D79, E79, F#79, G79, A79, B79, C80, D80, E80, F#80, G80, A80, B80, C81, D81, E81, F#81, G81, A81, B81, C82, D82, E82, F#82, G82, A82, B82, C83, D83, E83, F#83, G83, A83, B83, C84, D84, E84, F#84, G84, A84, B84, C85, D85, E85, F#85, G85, A85, B85, C86, D86, E86, F#86, G86, A86, B86, C87, D87, E87, F#87, G87, A87, B87, C88, D88, E88, F#88, G88, A88, B88, C89, D89, E89, F#89, G89, A89, B89, C90, D90, E90, F#90, G90, A90, B90, C91, D91, E91, F#91, G91, A91, B91, C92, D92, E92, F#92, G92, A92, B92, C93, D93, E93, F#93, G93, A93, B93, C94, D94, E94, F#94, G94, A94, B94, C95, D95, E95, F#95, G95, A95, B95, C96, D96, E96, F#96, G96, A96, B96, C97, D97, E97, F#97, G97, A97, B97, C98, D98, E98, F#98, G98, A98, B98, C99, D99, E99, F#99, G99, A99, B99, C100, D100, E100, F#100, G100, A100, B100, C101, D101, E101, F#101, G101, A101, B101, C102, D102, E102, F#102, G102, A102, B102, C103, D103, E103, F#103, G103, A103, B103, C104, D104, E104, F#104, G104, A104, B104, C105, D105, E105, F#105, G105, A105, B105, C106, D106, E106, F#106, G106, A106, B106, C107, D107, E107, F#107, G107, A107, B107, C108, D108, E108, F#108, G108, A108, B108, C109, D109, E109, F#109, G109, A109, B109, C110, D110, E110, F#110, G110, A110, B110, C111, D111, E111, F#111, G111, 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E158, F#158, G158, A158, B158, C159, D159, E159, F#159, G159, A159, B159, C160, D160, E160, F#160, G160, A160, B160, C161, D161, E161, F#161, G161, A161, B161, C162, D162, E162, F#162, G162, A162, B162, C163, D163, E163, F#163, G163, A163, B163, C164, D164, E164, F#164, G164, A164, B164, C165, D165, E165, F#165, G165, A165, B165, C166, D166, E166, F#166, G166, A166, B166, C167, D167, E167, F#167, G167, A167, B167, C168, D168, E168, F#168, G168, A168, B168, C169, D169, E169, F#169, G169, A169, B169, C170, D170, E170, F#170, G170, A170, B170, C171, D171, E171, F#171, G171, A171, B171, C172, D172, E172, F#172, G172, A172, B172, C173, D173, E173, F#173, G173, A173, B173, C174, D174, E174, F#174, G174, A174, B174, C175, D175, E175, F#175, G175, A175, B175, C176, D176, E176, F#176, G176, A176, B176, C177, D177, E177, F#177, G177, A177, B177, C178, D178, E178, F#178, G178, A178, B178, C179, D179, E179, F#179, G179, A179, B179, C180, D180, E180, F#180, G180, A180, B180, C181, D181, E181, 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G204, A204, B204, C205, D205, E205, F#205, G205, A205, B205, C206, D206, E206, F#206, G206, A206, B206, C207, D207, E207, F#207, G207, A207, B207, C208, D208, E208, F#208, G208, A208, B208, C209, D209, E209, F#209, G209, A209, B209, C210, D210, E210, F#210, G210, A210, B210, C211, D211, E211, F#211, G211, A211, B211, C212, D212, E212, F#212, G212, A212, B212, C213, D213, E213, F#213, G213, A213, B213, C214, D214, E214, F#214, G214, A214, B214, C215, D215, E215, F#215, G215, A215, B215, C216, D216, E216, F#216, G216, A216, B216, C217, D217, E217, F#217, G217, A217, B217, C218, D218, E218, F#218, G218, A218, B218, C219, D219, E219, F#219, G219, A219, B219, C220, D220, E220, F#220, G220, A220, B220, C221, D221, E221, F#221, G221, A221, B221, C222, D222, E222, F#222, G222, A222, B222, C223, D223, E223, F#223, G223, A223, B223, C224, D224, E224, F#224, G224, A224, B224, C225, D225, E225, F#225, G225, A225, B225, C226, D226, E226, F#226, G226, A226, B226, C227, D227, E227, F#227, G227, A227, B227, C228, D228, E228, F#228, G228, A228, B228, C229, D229, E229, F#229, G229, A229, B229, C230, D230, E230, F#230, G230, A230, B230, C231, D231, E231, F#231, G231, A231, B231, C232, D232, E232, F#232, G232, A232, B232, C233, D233, E233, F#233, G233, A233, B233, C234, D234, E234, F#234, G234, A234, B234, C235, D235, E235, F#235, G235, A235, B235, C236, D236, E236, F#236, G236, A236, B236, C237, D237, E237, F#237, G237, A237, B237, C238, D238, E238, F#238, G238, A238, B238, C239, D239, E239, F#239, G239, A239, B239, C240, D240, E240, F#240, G240, A240, B240, C241, D241, E241, F#241, G241, A241, B241, C242, D242, E242, F#242, G242, A242, B242, C243, D243, E243, F#243, G243, A243, B243, C244, D244, E244, F#244, G244, A244, B244, C245, D245, E245, F#245, G245, A245, B245, C246, D246, E246, F#246, G246, A246, B246, C247, D247, E247, F#247, G247, A247, B247, C248, D248, E248, F#248, G248, A248, B248, C249, D249, E249, F#249, G249, A249, B249, C250, D250, E250, F#250, G250, A250, B250, C251, D251, E251, F#251, G251, A251, B251, C252, D252, E252, F#252, G252, A252, B252, C253, D253, E253, F#253, G253, A253, B253, C254, D254, E254, F#254, G254, A254, B254, C255, D255, E255, F#255, G255, A255, B255, C256, D256, E256, F#256, G256, A256, B256, C257, D257, E257, F#257, G257, A257, B257, C258, D258, E258, F#258, G258, A258, B258, C259, D259, E259, F#259, G259, A259, B259, C260, D260, E260, F#260, G260, A260, B260, C261, D261, E261, F#261, G261, A261, B261, C262, D262, E262, F#262, G262, A262, B262, C263, D263, E263, F#263, G263, A263, B263, C264, D264, E264, F#264, G264, A264, B264, C265, D265, E265, F#265, G265, A265, B265, C266, D266, E266, F#266, G266, A266, B266, C267, D267, E267, F#267, G267, A267, B267, C268, D268, E268, F#268, G268, A268, B268, C269, D269, E269, F#269, G269, A269, B269, C270, D270, E270, F#270, G270, A270, B270, C271, D271, E271, F#271, G271, A271, B271, C272, D272, E272, F#272, G272, A272, B272, C273, D273, E273, F#273, G273, A273, B273, C274, D274, E274, F#274, G274, A274, B274, C275, D275, E275, F#275, G275, A275, B275, C276, D276, E276, F#276, G276, A276, B276, C277, D277, E277, F#277, G277, A277, B277, C278, D278, E278, F#278, G278, A278, B278, C279, D279, E279, F#279, G279, A279, B279, C280, D280, E280, F#280, G280, A280, B280, C281, D281, E281, F#281, G281, A281, B281, C282, D282, E282, F#282, G282, A282, B282, C283, D283, E283, F#283, G283, A283, B283, C284, D284, E284, F#284, G284, A284, B284, C285, D285, E285, F#285, G285, A285, B285, C286, D286, E286, F#286, G286, A286, B286, C287, D287, E287, F#287, G287, A287, B287, C288, D288, E288, F#288, G288, A288, B288, C289, D289, E289, F#289, G289, A289, B289, C290, D290, E290, F#290, G290, A290, B290, C291, D291, E291, F#291, G291, A291, B291, C292, D292, E292, F#292, G292, A292, B292, C293, D293, E293, F#293, G293, A293, B293, C294, D294, E294, F#294, G294, A294, B294, C295, D295, E295, F#295, G295, A295, B295, C296, D296, E296, F#296, G296, A296, B296, C297, D297, E297, F#297, G297, A297, B297, C298, D298, E298, F#298, G298, A298, B298, C299, D299, E299, F#299, G299, A299, B299, C300, D300, E300, F#300, G300, A300, B300, C301, D301, E301, F#301, G301, A301, B301, C302, D302, E302, F#302, G302, A302, B302, C303, D303, E303, F#303, G303, A303, B303, C304, D304, E304, F#304, G304, A304, B304, C305, D305, E305, F#305, G305, A305, B305, C306, D306, E306, F#306, G306, A306, B306, C307, D307, E307, F#307, G307, A307, B307, C308, D308, E308, F#308, G308, A308, B308, C309, D309, E309, F#309, G309, A309, B309, C310, D310, E310, F#310, G310, A310, B310, C311, D311, E311, F#311, G311, A311, B311, C312, D312, E312, F#312, G312, A312, B312, C313, D313, E313, F#313, G313, A313, B313, C314, D314, E314, F#314, G314, A314, B314, C315, D315, E315, F#315, G315, A315, B315, C316, D316, E316, F#316, G316, A316, B316, C317, D317, E317, F#317, G317, A317, B317, C318, D318, E318, F#318, G318, A318, B318, C319, D319, E319, F#319, G319, A319, B319, C320, D320, E320, F#320, G320, A320, B320, C321, D321, E321, F#321, G321, A321, B321, C322, D322, E322, F#322, G322, A322, B322, C323, D323, E323, F#323, G323, A323, B323, C324, D324, E324, F#324, G324, A324, B324, C325, D325, E325, F#325, G325, A325, B325, C326, D326, E326, F#326, G326, A326, B326, C327, D327, E327, F#327, G327, A327, B327, C328, D328, E328, F#328, G328, A328, B328, C329, D329, E329, F#329, G329, A329, B329, C330, D330, E330, F#330, G330, A330, B330, C331, D331, E331, F#331, G331, A331, B331, C332, D332, E332, F#332, G332, A332, B332, C333, D333, E333, F#333, G333, A333, B333, C334, D334, E334, F#334, G334, A334, B334, C335, D335, E335, F#335, G335, A335, B335, C336, D336, E336, F#336, G336, A336, B336, C337, D337, E337, F#337, G337, A337, B337, C338, D338, E338, F#338, G338, A338, B338, C339, D339, E339, F#339, G339, A339, B339, C340, D340, E340, F#340, G340, A340, B340, C341, D341, E341, F#341, G341, A341, B341, C342, D342, E342, F#342, G342, A342, B342, C343, D343, E343, F#343, G343, A343, B343, C344, D344, E344, F#344, G344, A344, B344, C345, D345, E345, F#345, G345, A345, B345, C346, D346, E346, F#346, G346, A346, B346, C347, D347, E347, F#347, G347, A347, B347, C348, D348, E348, F#348, G348, A348, B348, C349, D349, E349, F#349, G349, A349, B349, C350, D350, E350, F#350, G350, A350, B350, C351, D351, E351, F#351, G351, A351, B351, C352, D352, E352, F#352, G352, A352, B352, C353, D353, E353, F#353, G353, A353, B353, C354, D354, E354, F#354, G354, A354, B354, C355, D355, E355, F#355, G355, A355, B355, C356, D356, E356, F#356, G356, A356, B356, C357, D357, E357, F#357, G357, A357, B357, C358, D358, E358, F#358, G358, A358, B358, C359, D359, E359, F#359, G359, A359, B359, C360, D360, E360, F#360, G360, A360, B360, C361, D361, E361, F#361, G361, A361, B361, C362, D362, E362

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains chords with a crescendo hairpin. Bass staff contains a melodic line. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *sf*.

Second system of musical notation. Treble staff contains triplets of chords, marked *mf* and *cresc.*. Bass staff contains a melodic line. Dynamics include *mf*, *cresc.*, and *sf*.

Third system of musical notation. Treble staff contains triplets of chords, marked *f* and *acceler.*. Bass staff contains a melodic line. Dynamics include *f*, *acceler.*, and *molto*. A first ending bracket labeled "8" spans the end of the system.

Tempo I

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains chords, marked *ff poco larga.*. Bass staff contains a melodic line. Dynamics include *ff poco larga.*, *rallent.*, and *sf*. A first ending bracket labeled "8" spans the end of the system.

Tempo I *rallent. al Fine*

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a melodic line, marked *pp*. Bass staff contains a melodic line. Dynamics include *pp* and *dim. sempre*.

7.

Allegro giocoso (♩ = 160-168)

mp

cresc.

sf

p

pp

f

p

pp

sf

p

cresc.

2-1
5-4

2
5

3 1 2
5 4 5

2
4

3
5

This page of musical notation consists of six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The music is written in a key with three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 2/4 time signature.

- System 1:** Features a complex texture with many chords and a melodic line in the bass. A fermata is placed over a measure in the treble.
- System 2:** Starts with a forte (*ff*) dynamic. The bass line has a steady eighth-note pattern. The treble contains chords and some melodic fragments.
- System 3:** Includes a *poco sost.* (poco sostenuto) marking. The bass line continues with eighth notes, while the treble has chords and a short melodic phrase.
- System 4:** Features a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking. The bass line has a melodic line with a slur. The treble contains chords and a melodic phrase starting with a slur and a fingering of 5.
- System 5:** Includes a *pp* (pianissimo) marking. The bass line has a melodic line with a slur and a fingering of 5. The treble contains chords and a melodic phrase starting with a slur and a fingering of 5.
- System 6:** Ends with a *pp* marking. The bass line has a melodic line with a slur and a fingering of 5. The treble contains chords and a melodic phrase starting with a slur and a fingering of 5.

Allegretto grazioso (♩. = 104)

8.

pp
senza Ped. sempre staccato e leggero

The first system of the musical score for 'Allegretto grazioso' consists of two staves. The right staff features a melody of eighth notes, while the left staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto grazioso' with a quarter note equal to 104 beats per minute. The dynamics start at 'pp' (pianissimo). The instruction 'senza Ped. sempre staccato e leggero' (without pedal, always staccato and light) is written below the staves.

cresc.
mod.

The second system continues the piece. The right staff has a melodic line with some grace notes, and the left staff has a steady accompaniment. A 'cresc.' (crescendo) marking is placed above the right staff, and a 'mod.' (moderato) marking is placed below the left staff.

mf p subito pp
senza Ped.

The third system shows a change in dynamics. The right staff starts with 'mf' (mezzo-forte), then 'p subito' (piano subito), and ends with 'pp' (pianissimo). The left staff continues with a similar accompaniment. The instruction 'senza Ped.' (without pedal) is written below the staves.

Più lento
♩. = 92-96
marcato il canto
mf p
(m. s. sopra)

The fourth system marks a change in tempo and mood. The tempo is 'Più lento' (slower) with a quarter note equal to 92-96 beats per minute. The right staff has a melodic line with a 'marcato il canto' (marked like a song) instruction. The left staff has a more active accompaniment. Dynamics include 'mf' and 'p'. The instruction '(m. s. sopra)' (melody above) is written below the left staff.

cresc.
Λ

The fifth system continues the piece. The right staff has a melodic line with a 'cresc.' (crescendo) marking. The left staff has a steady accompaniment. A 'Λ' (crescendo hairpin) is placed above the right staff.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *f* (forte), *f* (forte). Accents: *^* (accent).

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *ff* (fortissimo), *pp* (pianissimo), *p* (piano). Tempo markings: *molto rit.* (molto ritardando), *a tempo*. Fingerings: 5, 2, 2, 4, 2.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *cresc.* (crescendo), *(p)* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte). Fingerings: 4, 2, 1, 5, 2, 2, 1.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *sf(p)* (sforzando piano), *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo). Accents: *^* (accent).

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *p* (piano), *sost.* (sostenuto), *sf (p)* (sforzando piano), *ff* (fortissimo). Tempo markings: *a tempo*.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *pp* (pianissimo), *poco rit.* (poco ritardando).

Tempo I

First system of the musical score. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music is marked *pp* (pianissimo). The melody in the treble clef is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass clef provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

Più lento

a tempo (♩. = 92-96)

Second system of the musical score. It begins with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. The tempo changes to *Più lento* (slower). The music features a series of chords in the treble clef and a more active bass line. A *p* (piano) dynamic is marked later in the system. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 5) are indicated for the right hand.

Third system of the musical score. It starts with a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The dynamics range from *sf* (sforzando) to *f* (forte). The tempo returns to *a tempo*. The music is characterized by a strong, rhythmic accompaniment in the bass and a melodic line in the treble.

poco rit.

Tempo I

Fourth system of the musical score. It begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic, followed by *pp* (pianissimo) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The tempo is marked *poco rit.* (slightly slower) and then returns to *Tempo I*. The music features a mix of chords and moving lines in both hands.

Più lento

a tempo (♩. = 92)

Fifth system of the musical score. It starts with a *(p)* (piano) dynamic, followed by *mf parlando* (mezzo-forte, speaking style). The tempo changes to *Più lento*. The music includes a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic and a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The right hand has a more melodic role, while the left hand provides a harmonic foundation.

accelerando

Sixth system of the musical score. It begins with an *accelerando* (accelerating) marking. The dynamics range from *f* (forte) to *ff* (fortissimo) and *fff* (fortississimo). The tempo returns to *a tempo*. The music is highly rhythmic and energetic, with a strong accompaniment in the bass and a melodic line in the treble.

9.

Allegro comodo, burlesco (♩ = 100-96)

mp

sempre non legato

f

p

sf

p cresc.

accelerando

f

a tempo

p

ff

ff sf sempre

sf

sf

sf

f

fff

p

8-12906

2a.

Detailed description: This is a musical score for piano, consisting of six systems of two staves each. The tempo is 'Allegro comodo, burlesco' with a metronome marking of quarter note = 100-96. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score includes various dynamics: *mp* (mezzo-piano), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *sf* (sforzando), *p cresc.* (piano crescendo), *ff* (fortissimo), and *fff* (fortississimo). Performance instructions include *sempre non legato*, *accelerando*, and *a tempo*. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign. At the bottom, there is a page number '8-12906' and a marking '2a.'.

Allegretto (♩ = 69)

p dolce *riten.* *a tempo* *pp*

riten. *tempo* *riten.* *pp*

Tempo I (sans se presser)

pp *cresc.* *molto* *ff*

p subito *cresc.* *8* *Tempo I* *fff* *ff sempre*

accelerando *poco a poco*

col 8^{*} *più cresc.*

col 8^{*} *allargando* *sf* *f* *sf* *pp*

Ad libitum *p* *f* *riten. molto* *Tempo II* (♩ = 69)

Tempo I *cresc.* *pp* *pp* *1 5 4 2 1* *5 3 1* *1 4*

accelerando *ff* *molto sostenuto, accelerando*

sin al Fine *6* *3* *3*

17 III 1903

* С добавлением в верхнюю октаву. (Примеч. ред.)

СЕМЬ ПЬЕС

1.

Соч. 11

(♩ = 42)

p

mf

p

mf

f (breve)

sf

p

il canto cresc.

sf

f (mp)

(p)

(p)

(p)

rallent.

dim.

ppp

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2.

СЕКЕЙСКИЙ ТАНЕЦ*

Rubato, parlando (♩ = 104-112)

Si-rass él-dës a-nyám, mig e-löt-ted já-rok,

The first system of the musical score is in 3/4 time. The vocal line (treble clef) begins with a whole note rest, followed by a series of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. The piano accompaniment (bass clef) starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic, featuring a series of chords and arpeggiated figures in the left hand, with some triplets indicated by a '3' over the notes.

Mert az tán sírat hatsz, ha töle delvőlok.

The second system continues the piece. The vocal line has a melodic line with eighth notes. The piano accompaniment features a 'cresc.' (crescendo) marking over a series of eighth-note chords in the right hand, while the left hand continues with arpeggiated patterns.

Sostenuto (♩ = 76)

The third system is marked 'Sostenuto' with a tempo of 76 beats per minute. It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The vocal line has a more complex, syncopated melody. The piano accompaniment features a strong, rhythmic bass line with some triplets and a 'sf' (sforzando) marking.

Agitato (♩ = 126)

a tempo

The fourth system is marked 'Agitato' with a tempo of 126 beats per minute. It starts with a 'rallent.' (rallentando) and 'molto' marking, followed by a 'pp' (pianissimo) dynamic. The vocal line is highly rhythmic and syncopated. The piano accompaniment features a 'f subito' (forte subito) marking and a 'molto espr. e sempre marcato' (much expression and always marked) instruction. The system ends with a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking.

* См. предисловие.

a tempo sf *rit.* *a tempo sf* *sf* 8

rinf *ff*

This system contains the first two staves of the musical score. The piano staff (top) begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and a 3/4 time signature. It features a series of chords and single notes, some with accents and slurs. The violin staff (bottom) starts with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature, playing a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *a tempo sf*, *rit.*, *a tempo sf*, *sf*, *rinf*, and *ff*. There are also markings for eighth notes (8) and a repeat sign.

Con passione (♩ = 116-120)

pp *ff*

This system contains the third and fourth staves. The piano staff continues with chords and single notes, marked *pp* and *ff*. The violin staff features a series of sixteenth-note runs. There are also markings for a repeat sign and a fermata.

rallent.

This system contains the fifth and sixth staves. The piano staff continues with chords and single notes. The violin staff features a series of sixteenth-note runs. There are also markings for a repeat sign and a fermata.

lento, poco a poco accel. *ad lib.* *m. d. 3* *m. s.* *sf* *p*

1 2 3 5

1 2 3

lunga

This system contains the seventh and eighth staves. The piano staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps, and a 3/4 time signature. It features a series of chords and single notes, some with accents and slurs. The violin staff starts with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature, playing a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *lento, poco a poco accel.*, *ad lib.*, *m. d. 3*, *m. s.*, *sf*, and *p*. There are also markings for eighth notes (8) and a repeat sign.

3.

"Il pleut dans mon coeur
comme il pleut sur la ville"
(Verlaine)*

Allegretto malinconico (♩ = 138-144)

pp

p

poco rall.

poco stringendo

cresc.

poco accel.

rall.

a tempo

cresc.

* См. предисловие.

rit. *a tempo*

pp *(pp)* *espress.*

poco string. *cresc.*

rall. *a tempo poco accel.*

pp

rall.

pp *ppp*

4.

ЭПИТАФИЯ

Rubato (♩ = 104-108)

First system of the musical score. The right hand (treble clef) begins with a half note G4, followed by a half note F#4, and then a half note E4. The left hand (bass clef) plays a half note G3. The tempo is marked 'Rubato' with a quarter note equal to 104-108. The dynamics are 'p' (piano) and 'cresc.' (crescendo). The system ends with a double bar line.

Second system of the musical score. The right hand (treble clef) plays a half note G4, followed by a half note F#4, and then a half note E4. The left hand (bass clef) plays a half note G3. The tempo is marked 'a tempo'. The dynamics are 'sf' (sforzando) and 'p' (piano). The system ends with a double bar line.

Third system of the musical score. The right hand (treble clef) plays a half note G4, followed by a half note F#4, and then a half note E4. The left hand (bass clef) plays a half note G3. The tempo is marked 'a tempo'. The dynamics are 'sf' (sforzando) and 'p' (piano). The system ends with a double bar line.

Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand (treble clef) plays a half note G4, followed by a half note F#4, and then a half note E4. The left hand (bass clef) plays a half note G3. The tempo is marked 'a tempo'. The dynamics are 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The system ends with a double bar line.

Più mosso (♩ = 138.)

Fifth system of the musical score. The right hand (treble clef) plays a half note G4, followed by a half note F#4, and then a half note E4. The left hand (bass clef) plays a half note G3. The tempo is marked 'Più mosso' with a quarter note equal to 138. The dynamics are 'p' (piano). The system ends with a double bar line.

ten.
sf
p
p subito
lunga
cresc.
f
ff
sempre ff
dim.
e rallent.
3

This page of musical notation consists of six systems of staves. The first system has two staves with a treble and bass clef, featuring a melody in the treble and a bass line in the bass. The second system also has two staves, with the melody continuing in the treble and the bass line in the bass. The third system has two staves, with the melody in the treble and the bass line in the bass. The fourth system has two staves, with the melody in the treble and the bass line in the bass. The fifth system has two staves, with the melody in the treble and the bass line in the bass. The sixth system has two staves, with the melody in the treble and the bass line in the bass. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Meno mosso (♩ = 96)

pp lontano

Con moto (♩ = 144)

f *ff*

rallent.
dim.

Meno mosso

p *cresc.* *poco accel.*

f *cresc.*

poco rall.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of staves. The first system begins with a *poco rall.* marking and a dashed line with the number 8 above it. The second system features a *ff* dynamic marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The third system includes a *rall.* marking and a *mp* dynamic marking. The fourth system shows a *f* dynamic marking and a *cresc.* marking. The fifth system starts with a *pp* dynamic marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The sixth system continues the *cresc.* marking and features a triplet of eighth notes. The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass clefs, key signatures (one sharp), time signatures (4/4), dynamics (*ff*, *mp*, *f*, *pp*, *cresc.*), articulation marks (accents, slurs), and fingerings (triplets, 3, 8).

Tempo I *accel. ed appassionato*

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has triplets and sixteenth notes, marked *cresc.* and *f*. Bass staff has triplets and sixteenth notes, marked *p* and *f*.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has eighth notes and sixteenth notes, marked *p* and *f*. Bass staff has eighth notes and sixteenth notes, marked *p* and *f*.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has eighth notes and sixteenth notes, marked *ff*, *p*, *cresc.*, and *f*. Bass staff has eighth notes and sixteenth notes, marked *p*, *cresc.*, and *f*.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has eighth notes and sixteenth notes, marked *tempo*, *p*, *cresc.*, and *f*. Bass staff has eighth notes and sixteenth notes, marked *p*, *cresc.*, and *f*.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has eighth notes and sixteenth notes, marked *tempo*, *ff*, *lento*, *tempo, accel.*, *largamente*, *lento*, and *tempo, accel.*. Bass staff has eighth notes and sixteenth notes, marked *ff*, *p*, *f*, *sf*, and *p*.

*largamente**tempo*

f dim. *p*

Meno mosso. (♩ = 92.)*molto espr.*

pp

pp *rinf*

pp *sf* *pp* *cresc.*

molto espr. *poco f*

rall. *p* *pp*

5.

Tranquillo (♩ = 54 - 56)

First system of the musical score. The tempo is marked "Tranquillo" with a quarter note equal to 54-56 beats. The music is in 3/4 time. The first staff (treble clef) begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and an *espr.* (espressivo) marking. It features a triplet of eighth notes. The second staff (bass clef) has a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic. The system concludes with a repeat sign.

Second system of the musical score. The first staff (treble clef) starts with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. It includes a triplet of eighth notes and a *poco sost.* (poco sostenuto) marking. The second staff (bass clef) has a *p* (piano) dynamic. The system concludes with a repeat sign.

poco a poco più mosso

Third system of the musical score, marked "poco a poco più mosso". The first staff (treble clef) begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. It features a triplet of eighth notes. The second staff (bass clef) has a *sf* (sforzando) dynamic. The system concludes with a repeat sign.

First system of the musical score. It consists of three staves: two treble staves and one bass staff. The first treble staff begins with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The second treble staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Both treble staves feature triplet markings (indicated by a '3' in a bracket) over groups of notes. The bass staff contains sustained chords and a triplet of eighth notes. The system concludes with a sforzando (*sf*) dynamic marking.

Second system of the musical score. It consists of three staves. The first treble staff includes a decrescendo (*dim.*) and a rallentando (*rall.*) marking. The second treble staff includes a piano (*p*) and an *espr.* (espressivo) marking. The bass staff begins with a sforzando (*sf*) dynamic and ends with a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic. Triplet markings are present in the first two staves.

Third system of the musical score. It consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a *più p* (piano) dynamic and includes a *dim. e ritard.* (diminuendo e ritardando) marking. The second staff includes a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic. The system concludes with a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic marking.

Fourth system of the musical score. It consists of two staves. The first staff includes a *pespressivo* (pessimo) marking. The second staff includes a pianissimo (*pp*) and a pianississimo (*ppp*) dynamic marking. The system concludes with a pianississimo (*ppp*) dynamic marking.

6.

СЕКЕЙСКАЯ ПЕСНЯ *

Poco rubato. (♩ = 88)

f molto cantabile e sonoro

pp

ff

p

mf

f

poco più mosso

accel.

f

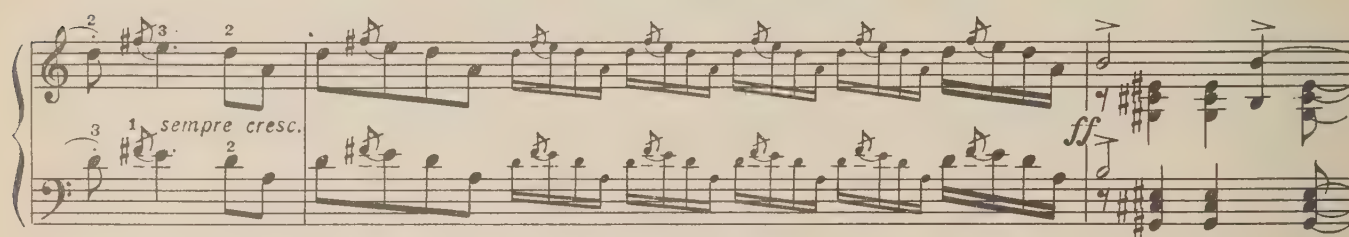
* См. предисловие.



First system of musical notation. Treble clef staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including triplets and slurs. Bass clef staff contains a harmonic accompaniment with chords and a long slur.



Second system of musical notation. Treble clef staff continues the melodic line with various ornaments and slurs. Bass clef staff continues the harmonic accompaniment with chords and a long slur.



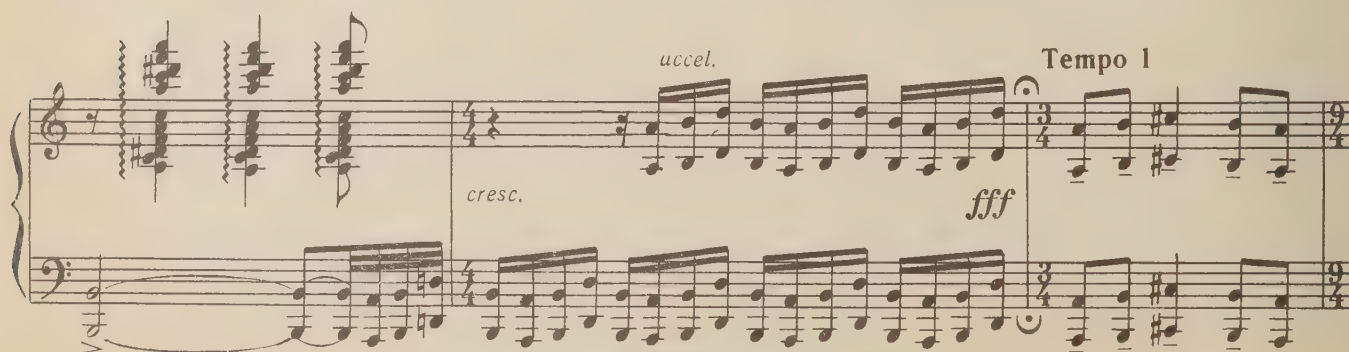
Third system of musical notation. Treble clef staff continues the melodic line. Bass clef staff includes the instruction *sempre cresc.* and ends with a *ff* dynamic marking.



Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef staff continues the melodic line. Bass clef staff continues the harmonic accompaniment with chords and a long slur.



Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef staff contains chords. Bass clef staff contains a melodic line with triplets and slurs. The instruction *rallent.* is written above the staff.



Sixth system of musical notation. Treble clef staff contains chords. Bass clef staff contains a melodic line with triplets and slurs. The instruction *accel.* is written above the staff, and *cresc.* is written below the staff. The system concludes with a *Tempo 1* marking and a *fff* dynamic marking.

7.

Rubato (♩ = 66-69)

pp

p

cresc.

mf

cresc.

f

il basso marcato e cantando
poco a poco accelerando

sf

12906

Musical score for piano, page 53. The score is divided into four systems.

System 1: Piano introduction. Treble and bass staves. Bass line includes staccato notes and a melodic phrase. Dynamics: *sf*.

System 2: Dramatic section. Treble and bass staves. Treble line features a crescendo from *sf* to *ff*. Bass line includes a melodic phrase marked *m. d.* and *m. s.*. Dynamics: *sf*, *ff*. Markings: *rallent.*, *lunga*, *laisser vibrer*, *pp*.

System 3: *pp misterioso*. Treble and bass staves. Treble line features a sustained melody. Dynamics: *pp*.

System 4: *Più lento*. Treble and bass staves. Treble line features a sustained melody. Bass line includes a melodic phrase. Dynamics: *pp*, *cresc.*.

deciso

f

ff

sff

sostenuto

lunga

laisser vibrer

This system contains three staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains a series of chords and single notes, some with slurs and accents. The middle staff has a treble clef and contains a series of chords and single notes, some with slurs and accents. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains a series of chords and single notes, some with slurs and accents. The dynamics *f*, *ff*, and *sff* are marked in the bottom staff. The tempo/mood markings *deciso*, *sostenuto*, *lunga*, and *laisser vibrer* are placed above the staves.

Tempo I

pp

p ma sonoro

cresc.

This system contains two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains a series of chords and single notes, some with slurs and accents. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains a series of chords and single notes, some with slurs and accents. The dynamics *pp* and *p* ma sonoro are marked in the top staff. The marking *cresc.* is placed above the staves.

3

3

2

2

1

2

1

3 2 1

accel. e cresc.

(non 3)

This system contains two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains a series of chords and single notes, some with slurs and accents. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains a series of chords and single notes, some with slurs and accents. The markings *accel. e cresc.* and *(non 3)* are placed above the staves.

più mosso

poco sost.

f

sf

sf

sf

8

8

8

8

This system contains two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains a series of chords and single notes, some with slurs and accents. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains a series of chords and single notes, some with slurs and accents. The dynamics *f*, *sf*, and *poco sost.* are marked in the top staff. The marking *più mosso* is placed above the staves.

8

8

8

8

cresc.

8

8

1

This system contains two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains a series of chords and single notes, some with slurs and accents. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains a series of chords and single notes, some with slurs and accents. The marking *cresc.* is placed above the staves.

accel. **Con moto** *rallent.*

pesante

Tempo I

fff *pp espr.*

pp *ppp*

Più lento *morendo*

pp *pp* *laissez vibrer*

sonoro

P **Rea* **Rea* **Rea*

12906

17 III 1917

БАЛЕТНАЯ МУЗЫКА

Andante comodo ♩ = 100

13
 3
 p — ff — pp — sf
 sf — sf — sf — sf
 sf — sf — sf — sf
 cresc. poco a poco — sf

First system of musical notation. The treble staff contains chords and arpeggiated figures, while the bass staff contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *sf*, *ff*, and *sf* *dimin.*

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff features sustained chords and arpeggiated patterns, ending with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic. The bass staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *sf* and *pp*.

Più mosso

Tempo I

Third system of musical notation. The tempo changes to *Più mosso* and then *Tempo I*. The treble staff has rests followed by a *ff* (fortissimo) passage. The bass staff has a *p* (piano) dynamic. Dynamics include *p*, *ff*, and *sf*.

Più mosso

Fourth system of musical notation. The tempo is *Più mosso*. The treble staff has a melodic line with triplets and fingerings (3, 2, 1). The bass staff has a bass line with fingerings (1, 2, 2, 1). Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Tempo I

Fifth system of musical notation. The tempo returns to *Tempo I*. The treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings (7, 7, 7, 7). The bass staff has a bass line with fingerings (7, 7, 7, 7). Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando).

Più mosso

p

dim.

p

animato

f subito

ff

p subito

18906

First system of the musical score. The right hand features a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes and a half note, followed by a half note and a quarter note. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The system concludes with a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking. Fingering numbers (1-5) are indicated above several chords in the right hand.

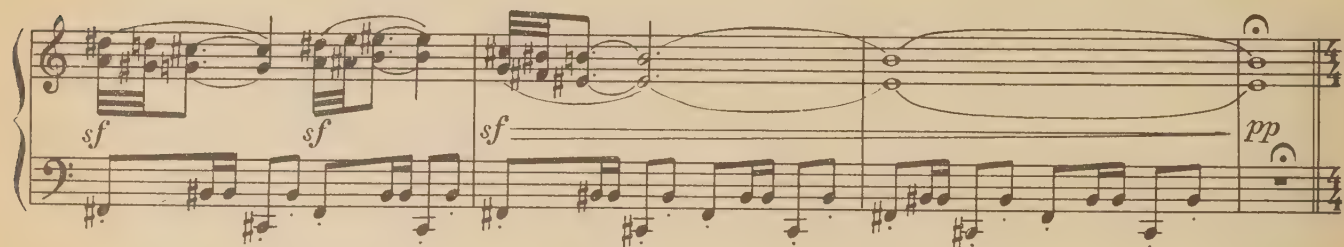
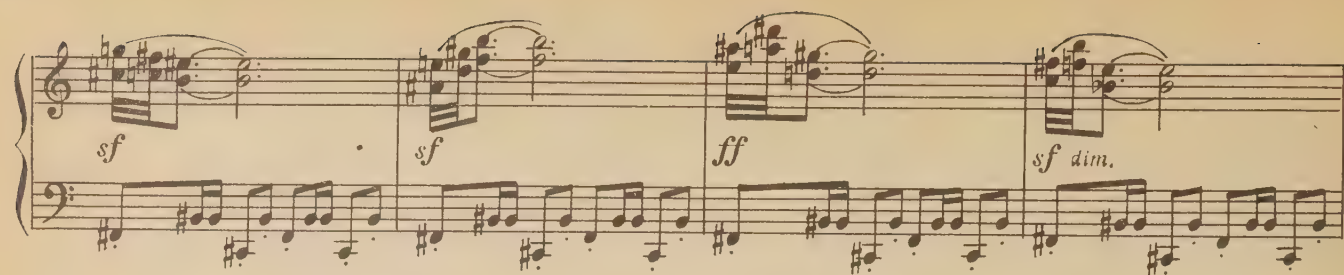
Second system of the musical score. The right hand begins with a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking and a *rallent.* (rallentando) instruction. It features a half note and a quarter note, followed by a half note and a quarter note. The left hand continues with eighth notes. The system ends with a *pp* (pianissimo) marking and a *Andante comodo* tempo instruction. Fingering numbers are present above the notes.

Third system of the musical score. The right hand features a half note and a quarter note, followed by a half note and a quarter note. The left hand continues with eighth notes. The system is marked with *sf* (sforzando) dynamics. Fingering numbers are present above the notes.

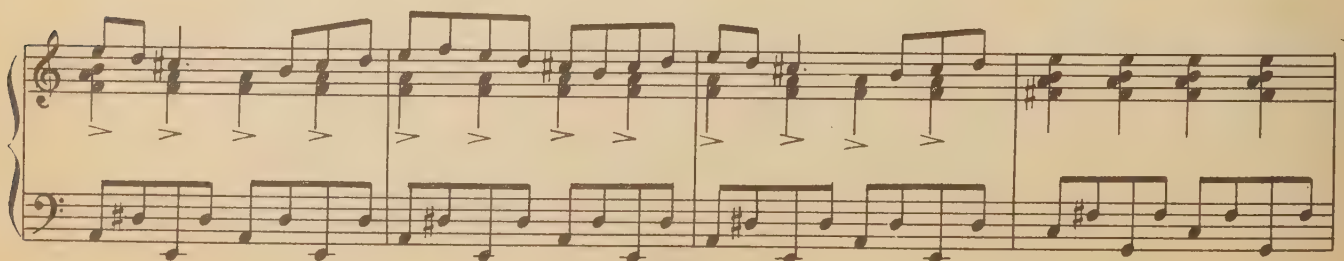
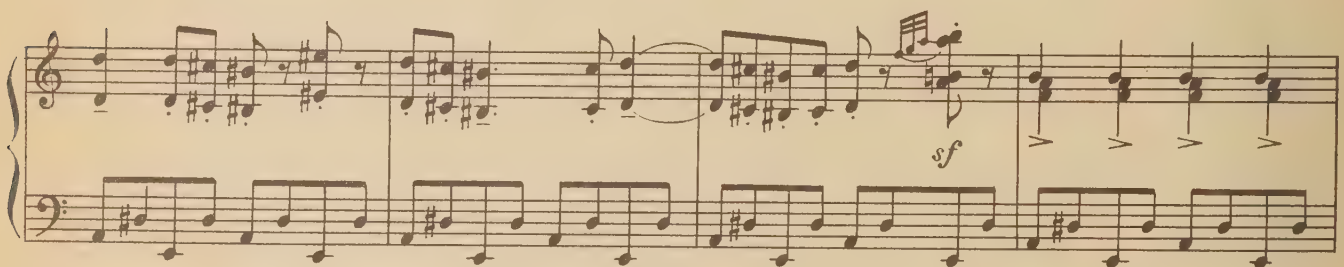
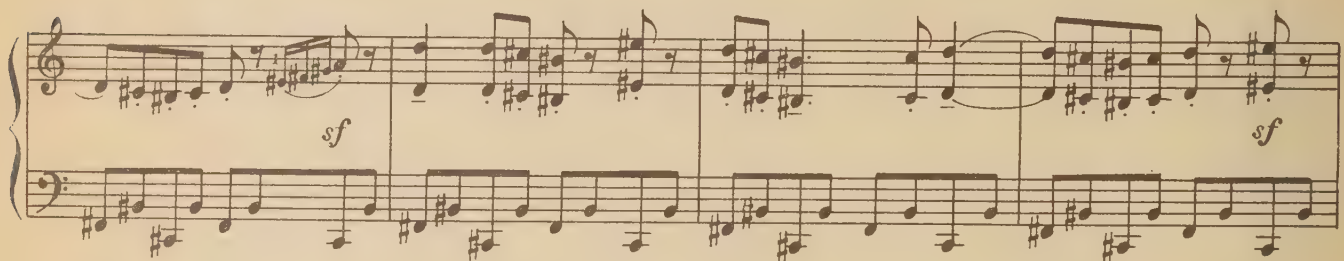
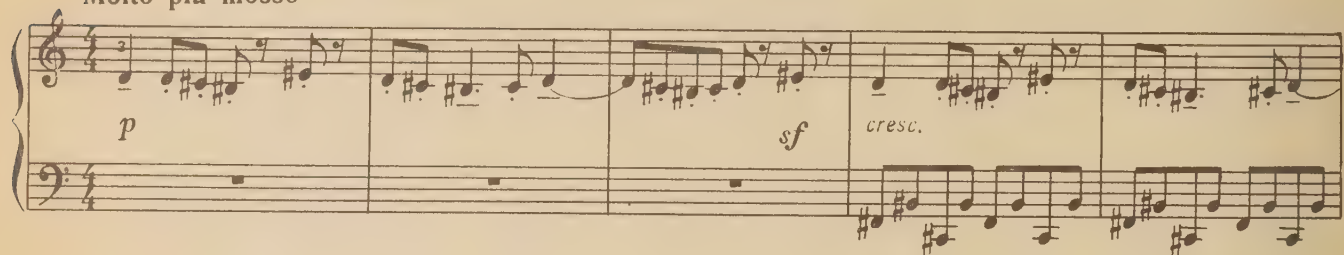
Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand features a half note and a quarter note, followed by a half note and a quarter note. The left hand continues with eighth notes. The system is marked with *sf* (sforzando) dynamics. Fingering numbers are present above the notes.

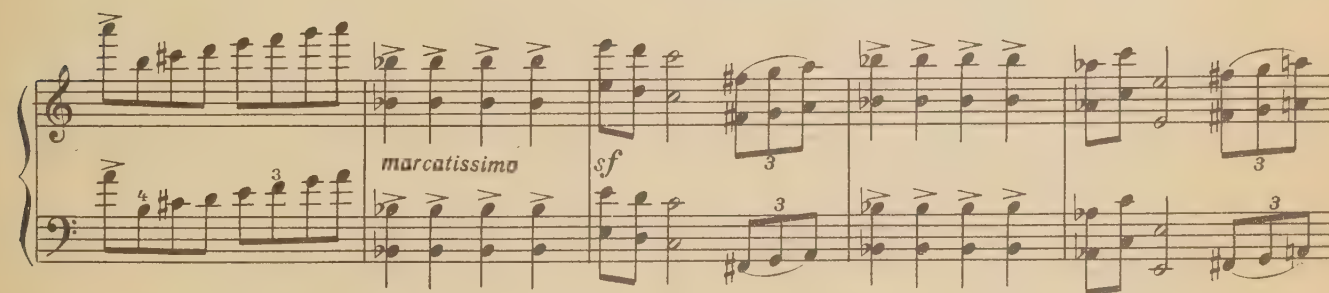
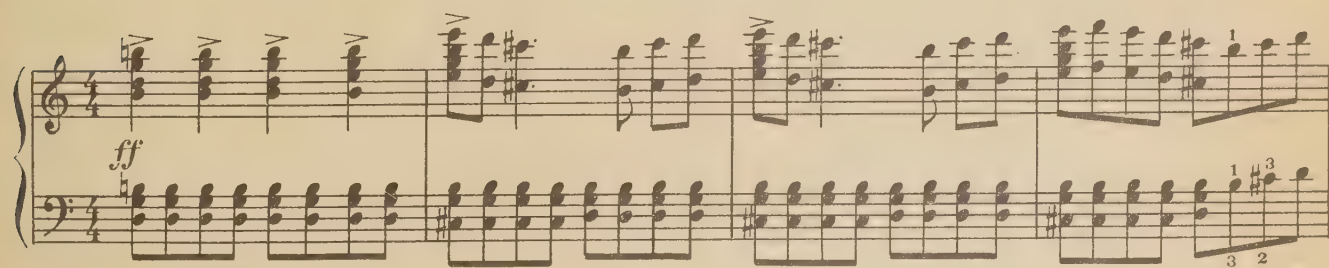
Fifth system of the musical score. The right hand features a half note and a quarter note, followed by a half note and a quarter note. The left hand continues with eighth notes. The system is marked with *sf* (sforzando) dynamics. Fingering numbers are present above the notes.

Sixth system of the musical score. The right hand features a half note and a quarter note, followed by a half note and a quarter note. The left hand continues with eighth notes. The system is marked with *sf* (sforzando) and *cresc.* (crescendo) dynamics. Fingering numbers are present above the notes.



Molto più mosso





al Tempo I

rall.

sostenuto

a tempo

pp

sf

sf (Ped.)

sostenuto

a tempo tranquillo

len.

pp

p espr.

len.

sostenuto

pp

Molto allegro

ff

fff secco

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of staves. The first system begins with a *rall.* marking and features a *sf* dynamic. The second system includes *sostenuto*, *a tempo*, and *pp* markings, with a *sf* dynamic and a *sf (Ped.)* marking. The third system includes *sostenuto*, *a tempo tranquillo*, *len.*, and *pp* markings, with a *p espr.* marking. The fourth system includes *sostenuto* and *pp* markings. The fifth system begins with **Molto allegro** and features *ff* and *fff secco* markings. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

* Аккорды в партии правой руки в этом такте исполняются арпеджиато. (Примеч. ред.)

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